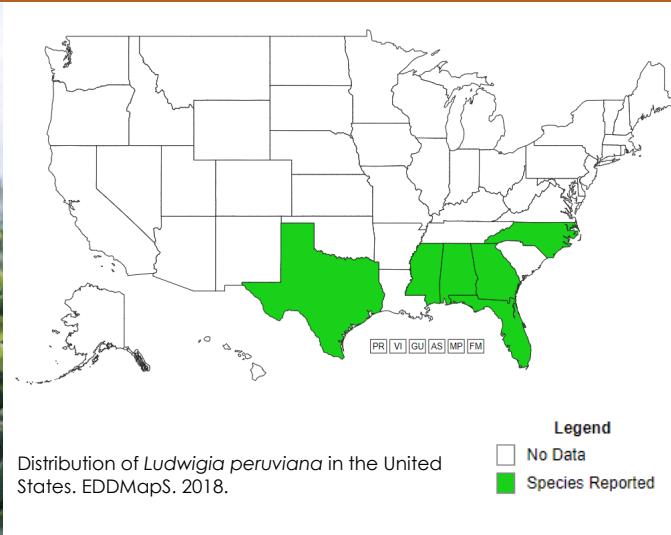


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Peruvian Primrose-Willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*) - Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)



Habitat & Life History

Margins of freshwater aquatic systems – Native to South America – OBL – Perennial wetland shrub – Sexual reproduction dependent on assisted dispersal

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical



PREVENTION

- Educate public; prevent formation of floating vegetative mats



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—2,4-D, floryprauxifen-benzyl (limited knowledge on efficacy), glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, triclopyr
 - Use-pattern—foliar, most effective on floating/emergent plants
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate and use-pattern.



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Ctenopharyngodon Idella* (Triploid grass carp); nonselective grazer, does not prefer *Ludwigia*
- Rearing/release—restricted in some US states, purchase from certified hatchery



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots
- Harvesters may be effective for clearing dead stands with careful consideration for missed regenerative fragments



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply chemical control before flowering May/June, follow up in July/August
- Monitoring—closely monitor affected areas for any regrowth & new seedling
- Niche-filling/Restoration—implement native plantings to improve competition



COMMENTS

- Regrowth from fragments & seeds limits mechanical control efficacy, potentially contributing to spread & providing only short-term control

